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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH and SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health and

School Medical Officer

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD

For the Year ending 31st December, 1928.

By R. P. GARROW, M.D., D.P.H.

CHESTERFIELD:

BALES & WILDE, GLUMAN GATE,

1929.



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Borough of Chesterfield.

Health Committee, 1928–1929.

THE MAYOR (Councillor P. M. Robinson).

Chairman:

Councillor R. A. McCREA.

Vice-Chairman:

Alderman T. W. LACK, J.P.

Members:

Ald. CROSSLEY	Coun. OAKLEY
„ EDMUNDS, O.B.E., J.P.	„ THACKER
„ SIMS	„ THOMPSON
Coun. MARY ASHMORE	„ TWELVES
„ BLANCHE EASTWOOD, J.P.	„ WICKS
„ HARRISON	„ WRIGHT
„ HATTON	

Borough of Chesterfield.

Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, 1928-1929.

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Coun. MARY ASHMORE	„ WICKS
„ BLANCHE EASTWOOD, J.P.	„ WRIGHT
„ HARRISON	

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. HAWKSLEY EDMUNDS	Mrs. H. P. SHORT
Mrs. HARRISON	Mrs. TUCKER
Mrs. W. B. ROBINSON, senr.	

VOLUNTARY WORKERS AT THE CLINICS.

- Mrs. ADAMS, Devonshire Avenue, New Whittington,
Chesterfield.
- Mrs. BARKER, 41, Sterland Street, Chesterfield.
- Mrs. CALWAY, Manor House, Brimington, near Chesterfield.
- Mrs. CUTTS, 87, Station Road, Whittington Moor, Chesterfield.
- Mrs. W. H. EDMUNDS, Scarsdale House, Gladstone Road,
Chesterfield.
- Mrs. FOXON, 41, Avondale Road, Chesterfield.
- Mrs. GRATTON, 42, Newbold Road, Chesterfield.
- Mrs. HADDOCK, 6, Avondale Road, Chesterfield.
- Mrs. HARRISON, 31, Cobden Road, Chesterfield.
- Mrs. MAYCOCK, 43, Sterland Street, Chesterfield.
- Mrs. OWEN, Holly House, Norbriggs.
- Mrs. PEARSON, Red House, Stonegravels, Chesterfield.
- Mrs. ROBINSON, Field House, Chesterfield.
- Miss SHENTALL, Avenue Road, Whittington Moor,
Chesterfield.
- Miss SHORT, 9, Church Lane, Chesterfield.
- Mrs. SHORT, Rockley Cottage, Linden Avenue, Chesterfield.
- Miss SANDERS, Somersall Hall, Chesterfield.
- Mrs. SIMS, 61, Wellington Street, New Whittington,
Chesterfield.
- Mrs. SIMS, 79, Wellington Street, New Whittington,
Chesterfield.
- Mrs. STATON, Ingledene, Brookside, Chesterfield.
- Mrs. SWALLOW, Oakfield Avenue, Chesterfield.
- Miss TAYLOR, Avondale Road, Chesterfield.
- Mrs. TUCKER, The Cedars, Newbold Road, Chesterfield.
- Mrs. WARD, Devonshire Avenue, New Whittington,
Chesterfield.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Chesterfield.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Chesterfield for the year 1928, the eighth and last Annual Report which it is my privilege to submit, as I have been appointed Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Hornsey, as from 1st January, 1929.

The population of Chesterfield estimated by the Registrar-General on 30th June, 1928, was 65,630, which is 820 lower than the estimated population for 1927. The birth rate of 19.21 is slightly up from the rate of 18.7 in the previous year. The death rate of 10.16 and the infant mortality rate of 66 are both the lowest ever recorded for the Borough of Chesterfield.

I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing my great admiration for the work carried out in recent years by the Corporation of this old town to improve the health of its inhabitants. In every department of public health, the Corporation, through its various Committees—Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, Education, Housing, Improvement, Parks and Sports, Gas, Electricity, Water, Highways, etc., has been really progressive in the best sense of the word.

My departure from Chesterfield happens to coincide with the retirement from Chairmanship of the Health and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees of Alderman W. Hawksley Edmunds, O.B.E., J.P., who has held these important offices for thirteen years, and in the circumstances, I may be permitted to pay special tribute to the unique services he has rendered to the public health and public life of the town of Chesterfield and the County of Derby over this long period.

Lastly, I wish to express my appreciation and thanks for the loyal and efficient services of the staff of the Health Department.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. P. GARROW.

1. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Summary of Statistics, 1928.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	8,468
Population (Census 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	61,236
Population (estimated 1928)	...	...	...	...	...	65,630
Number of inhabited houses (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	12,260
Number of families or separate occupiers (1921)	...	...	...	...	...	12,972
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£258,271
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	£950
Births :—				Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	...	...	...	631	575	1206
Illegitimate	...	...	...	28	27	55
Birth Rate, 19.21.						
Deaths	...	...	...	346	321	667
Death Rate 10.16.						
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth :—						
From sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	2
From other causes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births :—						
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	65
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	90
Total	...	...	...	...	...	66
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	...	8

Social Conditions of the Area.

The social conditions and chief occupations in Chesterfield are set out at some length in my Annual Report for 1925. There is nothing to add now beyond recording the gradual recovery of the district from the dispute in the coal-mining industry in 1926.

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospitals Provided or Subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

A. (1) Fever.

Penmore Isolation Hospital, situated in Hasland Ward, has 58 beds for scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, and other acute specific infectious diseases such as poliomyelitis, encephalitis lethargica, measles, enteritis, or any other infectious disease in which the circumstances render it necessary or advisable that the case be removed to hospital.

(2) Smallpox.

Spital Smallpox Hospital, situated off Spital Lane in the extreme south of the Borough, has been open now for eight years for the reception of cases of mild smallpox from Chesterfield and North-East Derbyshire, and by arrangement from Mansfield and some other outside authorities.

B. (1) Tuberculosis.

Walton Sanatorium, belonging to the Derbyshire County Council, but situated in the Borough of Chesterfield, has accommodation for 124 patients suffering from tuberculosis. Penmore Tuberculosis Pavilion has 18 beds for advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. These 18 beds were occupied by male patients till February, 1927, when, by arrangement with the County Council, the male patients were exchanged for female patients.

(2) Maternity.

The Chesterfield Municipal Maternity Home has 26 beds for maternity cases. Three of these beds are reserved for cases admitted by the County Council. The remaining 23 beds are for Borough cases.

(3) Children.

There are children's wards at the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital, also in the Infirmary, Newbold Road, Chesterfield, under the Guardians.

(4) Other.

General medical and surgical cases are admitted to the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital (190 beds) from Chesterfield and North-East Derbyshire. The Guardians provide 205 beds at the Union Infirmary.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate children and homeless children in the area except that provided by the Guardians at the Infirmary and Children's Home.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) For Infectious Cases:—

- (1) Motor ambulance at Penmore Hospital for fever cases.
- (2) Motor ambulance at Spital Hospital for smallpox cases.

(b) For Non-Infectious Cases:—

- (1) Borough ambulance controlled by the Watch Committee of the Corporation.
- (2) Ambulances owned and run by collieries, ironworks, etc., in the district.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

<i>Name and situation of Clinic.</i>	<i>Open on.</i>	<i>Provided by.</i>
(1) Child Welfare Clinic at—		
(a) Maternity Home ...	Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons ...	Chesterfield Corporation (M. and C.W. Committee)
(b) Whittington Moor	Monday afternoons	do.
(c) New Whittington	Tuesday afternoons	do.
(2) Ante-Natal Clinic at Maternity Home...	Thursday and Friday afternoons	do.
(3) School Clinic at 59, Saltergate—		Chesterfield Education Committee
(a) Minor Ailment Treatment ...	Daily forenoons ...	
(b) Medical Inspection and Consultation	Monday forenoons and Friday after- noons	do.
(c) Ophthalmic ...	Thursday afternoons and Saturday fore- noons	do.
(d) Dental	Daily forenoons except Monday ...	do.

<i>Name and situation of Clinic.</i>	<i>Open on.</i>	<i>Provided by</i>
(4) Tuberculosis at Brimington Road	Fridays from 10-45 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	County Council of Derbyshire
(5) Venereal Diseases At Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital ...	Males— Tuesdays, 4-30 to 6-30 p.m. Fridays, 2-30 to 4-30 p.m. Females— Tuesdays, 2 to 4 p.m. Fridays, 11 a.m. to 12-30 p.m.	County Council of Derbyshire

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health.

*R. P. Garrow, M.D., D.P.H. (who is also Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent Penmore Isolation Hospital and Spital Smallpox Hospital, Medical Superintendent Maternity Home, and Police Surgeon).

Assistant Medical Officer.

*Janet Russell Campbell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, Assistant School Medical Officer, and Resident Medical Officer Maternity Home.

Ante-natal Officer (part-time).

*J. Helen Garrow, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

*A. S. CARTER, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

Sanitary Inspectors.

*C. K. Hale, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

*W. Teasdale, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

*C. A. Wood, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector.

Health Visitors.

- *Senior—Mrs. J. S. Nicholls, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.,
 Certif. San. Insp., Certif. Queen's Jubilee Inst.
 *Miss R. M. Coakill, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.
 *Miss P. A. Polden, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.
 *Miss F. Smith, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.
 *Miss O. M. Parker, Trained Nurse, C.M.B.

Clerical Staff.

Miss Kathleen M. Shaw.
 Miss M. Sylvester.
 Miss C. Pegg.
 C. Wicks.
 Miss V. Round.

Veterinary Inspector.

G. Robinson, M.R.C.V.S.

*Officers whose salary is paid partly by exchequer grants.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

Skilled professional nursing in the homes of the people is provided for general medical and surgical cases, and for certain infectious diseases by the Visiting Nursing Service of the Borough Welfare Committee of the Corporation. The Borough is now divided into six areas, in each of which a Visiting Nurse resides and works :—

Brampton and Boythorpe	...	Miss M. Hemingway, 214, Old Road.
Central, Derby Road, Has-		
land and Spital	... ..	Miss McGrath, 130, Park Road.
Trinity and St. Helen's	... ..	Miss J. M. McGuffog, 15, West Street.
Whittington Moor	... ..	Mrs. L. Tait, 10, Stand Road.
Old and New Whittington	... ..	Mrs. Burrows, 5, Church Street Old Whittington.
Newbold	... ..	Miss M. Brown, 28, Littlemoor Crescent, Newbold.

The following is a summary of the work for 1928:—

District.	Cases attended.	Visits.
No. 1	499	4546
Nos. 2 and 4	371	3357
No. 3	357	3227
No. 5	586	6197
Nos. 6 and 7	281	2849
	<hr/> 2094 <hr/>	<hr/> 20176 <hr/>

Midwives.

There are twenty midwives in private practice in the Borough, none of whom is employed or subsidised by the Local Authority. Two of these practising midwives are, however, recognised by the Central Midwives Board for the part-training of pupil midwives at the Municipal Maternity Home. That is to say each pupil trained attends five cases on the district under the supervision of one or other of these two midwives.

Chemical Work.

The analysis of foods and drugs is carried out for the Corporation by Messrs. A. H. Allen & Partners, of Sheffield. The two partners of this firm, Mr. Scott-Smith and Mr. John Evans, are joint Public Analysts for the Borough of Chesterfield. A statement of the work done will be found later in this Report under "Inspection and Supervision of Food."

Legislation in Force.

Baths and Washhouses Act, adopted 1892.

Infectious Disease (Notification Act), 1889, adopted October, 1890.

Infectious Disease (Prevention Act), 1890, adopted November, 1890.

Public Health Act (Amendment), 1890, adopted March, 1891.

Private Streets Works Act, 1892, adopted March, 1893.

Parts 3, 4, 5, 6, and Sections 15—25, 27—33, Parts 2 and 94, 95 of Part 10 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, adopted March, 1910.

Notification of Births Act, 1907, adopted November, 1907.

Bye-laws with respect to New Streets and Buildings, 16th November, 1927.

Bye-laws with respect to Paving of Yards and Open Spaces in connection with Dwelling-houses, July, 1894.

Bye-laws with respect to Slaughter-houses, February, 1891.

Bye-laws with respect to Nuisances, February, 1891.

Bye-laws with respect to Common Lodging-houses, May, 1905.

Bye-laws with respect to Houses Let in Lodgings, May, 1905.

Bye-laws with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures, September, 1917.

Bye-laws with respect to Offensive Trades, June, 1914.

The Chesterfield Corporation Act, 1923.

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

No important extension of the water supply has taken place in 1928, and no action has been called for in respect of any form of contamination.

Rivers and Streams.

No special action has been required in 1928 in regard to pollution of rivers and streams.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The following are the particulars of sewers laid during the year 1928.

Sewers—				Yards.	Sewer
Lucas Road (part)	...	...	...	111	9in.
Gloucester Road	Continuation	to			
Lucas Road	...	...	...	58	9in.
Baden Powell Avenue	Continuation	...		81	9in.
Mound Road	...	...	...	28	6in.
Dunston Road	...	...	...	150	6in.
Dark Lane	...	...	...	30	9in.
Redvers Buller Road	Continuation	...		28	9in.

Surface Water Drainage:—				Yards.	Surface Water Drain.
Lucas Road (part)	...	...	...	111	9in.
Gloucester Road	Continuation	to			
Lucas Road	...	...	...	43	9in.
St. Augustine's Drive	Continuation	...		25	9in.
Baden Powell Avenue	Continuation	...		82	9in.
New Sewage Works	from New				
Sewage Works Lane	to River				
Rother	...	...	...	206	6in.
Dunston Road	...	...	...	783	12in.
Redvers Buller Road	Continuation	...		28	9in.

Closet Accommodation.

As reported last year, the completion of the Conversion Scheme enabled the Health Committee to decide that in all cases where practicable the principle of one water closet per dwelling house should be insisted upon. At that time, 390 houses where such provision could be made, were without a separate water closet. During the year, 302 of these houses were provided with a separate W.C., thus leaving 88 still to be so provided.

In all cases where this provision has been made, the Corporation has made a grant of one quarter of the cost (not exceeding £3 10s. 0d.)

Types and Numbers of the various Sanitary Conveniences to dwelling houses in the Borough according to Wards.

Ward.	Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Privies.	Pails.	Middens.	Fixed Dry A'pits.	Portable Dust Bins.
Central ...	1131	56	2	—	1	—	1135
Hasland ...	1134	15	2	—	2	—	1148
Rother ...	1977	26	13	—	8	1	2000
St. Leonard's	1176	4	48	—	32	—	1125
Trinity ...	1200	2	—	—	—	—	1245
St. Helen's ...	533	34	28	1	21	—	613
West ...	1100	55	6	—	6	—	1171
Holme Brook	1167	89	—	—	—	—	1265
Moor ...	1522	—	11	—	6	—	1450
Newbold ...	1417	4	57	31	48	18	1399
Old Whittington	941	—	44	49	25	14	920
New Whittington	917	6	28	—	14	—	887
Totals	14215	291	239	81	163	33	14358

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following is a tabular statement of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors during 1928:—

Complaints Investigated	...	...	...	...	410
Nuisances Found	...	...	...	...	964
Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	...	901
Schoolrooms Disinfected	...	...	...	...	2
Houses Disinfected	...	...	...	...	405
Visits to Infected Houses	...	...	...	...	264
Visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	353
Visits to Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	58
Visits to Caravans	...	...	...	...	55
Visits to Ice Cream Shops	...	...	...	...	64
Visits to Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	306
Visits to Fishmongers' Shops	...	...	...	...	16
Visits to other Premises where Foodstuffs are prepared and sold	...	...	...	...	108
Visits to Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	74
Visits to Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	3685
Visits to Markets	...	...	...	...	107
Visits to Manure Receptacles	...	...	...	...	50
Visits to Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	140
Visits to Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	...	106
Visits to Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	189

Visits to Drains to New Buildings ...	...	...	213
Drains Tested by Smoke or Water ...	...	...	300
No. of Re-inspections ...	...	...	2611
No. of Miscellaneous Visits ...	...	...	1192
No. of Observations re Smoke ...	...	...	140
No. of Houses Inspected ...	...	...	247
No. of Informal Notices ...	...	...	1096
No. of Statutory Notices served for all purposes ...	...	...	472

Record of Works carried out.

Obstructed Drains Cleansed ...	...	...	209
Drains Reconstruced ...	...	...	33
Drains Tested by Water ...	...	...	60
Inspection Chambers Built or Repaired ...	...	...	32
Gully Traps fixed ...	...	...	42
Defects in Drains Repaired ...	...	...	27
Sink Wastes Repaired ...	...	...	38
Bath and Lavatory Wastes Repaired ...	...	...	2
New Sinks fixed or defects remedied ...	...	...	76
Rain Water Pipes Repaired ...	...	...	69
Rain Water Pipes disconnected ...	...	...	21
W.C. and Vent Pipes Repaired ...	...	...	12
Eaves Spoutings Repaired ...	...	...	196
Privies Converted into W.C's. ...	...	...	41
Water Closets Repaired ...	...	...	204
W.C's. provided ...	...	...	302
Ashpits replaced with Bins ...	...	...	51
New Dustbins provided ...	...	...	103
Dirty Closets cleansed ...	...	...	32
Dirty Premises Cleansed ...	...	...	28
Dirty Urinals Cleansed ...	...	...	2
Urinals Repaired or Provided ...	...	...	3
Windows Repaired ...	...	...	148
Damp-proof Courses inserted in Walls ...	...	...	23
Roofs Repaired ...	...	...	223
Floors Repaired ...	...	...	132
Doors Repaired ...	...	...	68
Plastering Repaired ...	...	...	172
Damp Walls Repaired ...	...	...	133
Defective Fireplaces, etc., Repaired ...	...	...	192
Defective Water Supply Remedied ...	...	...	11
Houses provided with internal Public Water Supply	...	...	88
Proper Food Store Provided ...	...	...	25
Houses overcrowded dealt with ...	...	...	3
Ventilation provided or improved ...	...	...	19
Yards Repaved ...	...	...	74
Yard or Footpath Surfaces Repaired ...	...	...	45
Accumulations of Refuse removed ...	...	...	37
Nuisance from Fowls and other animals abated ...	...	...	27

Manure Pits Provided or Repaired ...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous Defects Remedied ...	...	...	...	233
Rat Infested Premises Cleared ...	...	...	...	9
Water in Cellar Cleared ...	...	...	...	20

The following table indicates the number of notices apart from action under Section 3, The Housing Act, 1925, served during the year and the results of such notices:—

	Number of Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector.	Number of Legal Notices served by Local Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated with or without notice.
DRAINAGE—			
No disconnection of waste pipe ...	—	...	—
Defective waste pipe, traps, inlets and drains ...	92	15	148
Drains obstructed ...	196	10	209
CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—			
Defective privies, pail closets and ashpits (not for conversion) ...	2	—	1
Conversion of privies into w.c.'s.	20	2	41
Conversion of pail closets into w.c.'s. ...	2	—	3
Conversion of privies into pail closets ...	—	—	—
Defective water closets ...	119	5	172
Provision of additional water closets ...	24	137	302
Provision of portable ashbins ...	99	40	150
Dirty closets ...	32	—	32
OTHER DEFECTS—			
Paving of courts and yards ...	51	41	104
Roofs, eaves-spouts and down- spouts ...	147	4	294
Sinks ...	28	1	46
Insufficient ventilation ...	2	—	3
Windows ...	17	—	25
Dampness ...	42	1	57
Water in cellars ...	9	3	22
Water supply ...	10	10	96
Overcrowding ...	4	—	1
Foul condition of houses ...	13	—	11
Offensive accumulations ...	36	—	37
Animals improperly kept ...	26	—	27
Pigsties ...	3	—	3
Smoke observations ...	24	—	24
Urinals ...	5	—	5
Nuisances not specified above ...	115	—	166
Totals ...	1118	269	1979

	No. on Register.	Inspections made.	Notices served.	Nuisances abated with or without notice.
Dairies, cowsheds and milkshops ...	221	353	54	23
Bakehouses	32	58	9	7
Slaughterhouses	33	3685	10	10
Offensive Trades	71	74	5	5
Common Lodging-houses	5	140	16	16
Totals	362	4310	94	61

Smoke Abatement.

There are signs of some diminution of atmospheric pollution by smoke in Chesterfield, although there is still much room for further improvement in this direction.

Summary of Observations, 1928.

Name of Firm.	No. of Observations made.	Total Mins. emission of black smoke.	Average No. of Mins. per hour of black smoke.	No. of Boilers
Andersons, Ltd.	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	3.9	1
Brampton Brewery Co. ...	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.4	1 & copper
Blackburns, Victoria St. West	9	6	1.3	1
Chesterfield Brewery Co. ...	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.4	2
Chesterfield Tube Co., Ltd.	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	.1	4
Chesterfield Royal Hospital	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1.8	2
Chesterfield Electricity Works	1	—	—	5
Chesterfield Steam Laundry	2	—	—	2
Eastwoods Wagon Works	2	—	—	1
Eyre & Sons, Ltd.	3	5	3.0	1
Lamp Caps, Ltd.	1	5	10.0	—
Midland Fruit Preserving Co.	7	14	4.0	2
Pearson & Co., Pottery Lane	6	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2.5	3
Pearsons, Oldfield Pottery, Brampton	2	—	—	—
Plowrights, Ltd.	9	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.7	2
Plowrights, Ltd., Kiln (now abolished)	2	17	17.0	2
Robinson & Sons, Wheat-bridge Works	23	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.7	4
Robinson & Sons, Walton Works	1	—	—	3
S. T. Rodgers, Whittington	5	6	2.4	1
Scarsdale Brewery Co. ...	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	.8	1 & copper
Townrow & Sons, Ltd. ...	12	4	.6	2
Union Workhouse	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.0	2
E. Wright & Co.	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.0	1
T. P. Wood & Co.	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.0	1
Totals	140	146 $\frac{1}{4}$	2.6	44 and 2 coppers

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-laws and Regulations.

The following table shows the character and number of such premises in the Borough:—

Common Lodging-houses	...	...	...	...	5
(One, the Municipal Hostel, is owned and supervised by the Corporation. Meals can be obtained and the Hostel has accommodation for 160 men).					
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	33
Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	3
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	2
Tan Yards	...	...	...	...	1
Tallow Melters	...	...	...	...	1
Dealers in Rags and Bones	...	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	32
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	59
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	113
Tents, Vans, Sheds	...	...	...	...	79
Workshops of various kinds	...	...	...	...	213

Factories and Workshops.

The following table shows the number of workshops on the register at the end of the year:—

Factory-Bakehouses	...	...	...	14
Workshop-Bakehouses	...	...	...	18
Dressmakers	...	...	...	18
Milliners	...	...	...	23
Woodworkers	...	...	...	25
Tailors	...	...	...	22
Saddlers	...	...	...	4
Smiths (tin and iron)	14
Boot Makers and Repairers	23
Cycle and Motors	24
Other Trades	28

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Inspection of Factories and Workshops.

Premises.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Notices.	No. of Prosecutions.
Factories, including factory laundries	29	4	—
Workshops, including work- shop laundries	160	24	—
Outworkers' premises	—	—	—
Totals	189	28	—

Defects found in Factories and Workshops.

Particulars of Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.	No. of Defects.		Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Number of Prosecutions instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.		
Want of Cleanliness	21	20	—	—
Want of Ventilation	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ...	4	4	—	—
Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Totals	28	28	—	—

Schools.

See report of School Medical Officer.

4. HOUSING.

The following is a tabular statement of work done in regard to housing in 1928:—

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	236
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(i.) By the Local Authority	135
(ii.) By other bodies or persons	101

1. Unfit Dwelling-houses.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	247
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	216
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	10
(4)* Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	234

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	136
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3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	110
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—		
(a) By owners	... ..	50
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	20

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—		
(a) By owners	... ..	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	—

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14, and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925—

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	... ..	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ..	8
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	... ..	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	1
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	10

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

MILK REGISTER.

No. of Registered Milk Producers in the Borough	...	83
Approximate No. of Cows housed	... ..	656
No. of Registered Producers residing outside the Borough		63
No. of Producers who are wholesalers only	... ..	26
No. of Retailers (not producers) in the Borough	...	57
No. of Retailers (not producers) residing outside the Borough	... ..	18
No. of Inspections of Dairies and Cowsheds	... ..	353

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

During the year 88 samples of milk from 601 cows were obtained for bacteriological examination. Of that number, 70 were primary mixed samples while 18 were secondary samples obtained to identify animals affected with tuberculosis. Six individual cows were identified as being tuberculous and all were slaughtered, three of them being dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The percentage of mixed milks found to contain Tubercle Bacilli was 8.5, while the number of cows found to be giving tuberculous milk was 1 per cent.

The number of milks tested for sediment was 189.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Satisfactory progress can be recorded in the matter of improved structural condition to cowsheds in the Borough. Fifty-four statutory notices have been served under this Order with reference to thirty-six premises. The majority of these notices do not expire until late in 1929, but the work has been completed on twelve premises and is in hand on four other farms.

In addition, remedial measures have been carried out upon informal notice in the case of seven other premises.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

There is no producer of designated milk in Chesterfield. The Clay Cross Company at Coney Green Farm, Clay Cross, is licensed by the Derbyshire County Council for the production of Grade A milk, and this is distributed in Chesterfield direct from the farm.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Three cows were slaughtered under the provisions of this Order, the action in each case being due to the following up of bacteriological examination of milks.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

The meat and offals condemned as unfit for human food included 4 cwts. from the inspection of four animals dealt with under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Three of these animals were from Borough cowsheds, while the remaining cow slaughtered in the Borough, was from the outside area and was dealt with by the County authorities.

The following figures summarise the results of Meat Inspection for the year 1928:—

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lb.
Diseased and Unsound Beef ...	6	4	2	9
Diseased and Unsound Pork ...	3	2	—	25
Diseased and Unsound Mutton ...	—	—	—	24
Diseased and Unsound Veal ...	—	5	2	11
Diseased and Unsound Offals ...	4	6	2	13
	13	19	—	26
Various other foods, tinned goods, fish, etc.	—	10	2	10
Total for all foods	14	9	3	8

No. of Animals Inspected: 4,206 Beasts; 458 Calves; 4,754 Sheep; 7,992 Pigs.

No. of Visits to Slaughterhouses, 3,685.

No. of Visits to Butchers' Shops, 306.

Percentage of Beasts found Tuberculous, 6.93.

Percentage of Pigs found Tuberculous, 5.68.

The following table gives a summary of the results of meat inspection annually for the last ten years. The high figures for 1919 are accounted for by the complete inspection which was possible during the war period of food control. The high figures since 1925 are largely due to the active operation of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1925:—

Year.	Visits to Slaughter- houses.	Diseased Meat and Organs Destroyed.				Total Weight of all Food Destroyed.			
		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lb.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lb.
1919 ...	1614	15	3	3	21	39	1	—	1
1920 ...	1380	6	13	2	6	11	6	2	21
1921 ...	1596	2	18	3	5	10	15	3	25
1922 ...	951	2	15	2	24	5	15	2	24
1923 ...	1008	3	1	—	—	6	12	3	24
1924 ...	1417	4	6	—	4	6	1	2	11
1925 ...	3402	13	8	—	25	14	—	1	17
1926 ...	3510	12	4	—	10	13	3	—	14
1927 ...	3279	15	15	1	21	16	6	1	22
1928 ...	3685	13	19	—	26	14	9	3	8

(c) Food Poisoning.

No case of food poisoning has been brought to my notice during the year.

(d) Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

During the year 229 samples of food were obtained and forwarded to the Public Analyst. Of these, 24 or 10.4 per cent. did not comply with the standard laid down by the various Regulations. In the case of milk, the number of primary samples below standard was equal to 10.9 per cent.

Nature of Food.			No. of samples obtained.	No. genuine.	No. not genuine or below standard (including appeal samples).	Prose- cutions.
Milk ...	...	...	164	141	23	2
Cream	...	...	4	4	—	—
Butter	...	...	18	18	—	—
Margarine	...	...	3	3	—	—
Cheese	...	...	2	2	—	—
Cream Cheese	...	...	1	1	—	—
Condensed Milk	...	...	1	1	—	—
Coffee	...	...	1	1	—	—
Chocolates	...	...	3	3	—	—
Cream of Tartar	...	...	1	1	—	—
Compound Liquorice Powder	...	...	1	1	—	—
Lard	...	...	5	5	—	—
Baking Powder	...	...	1	1	—	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	...	...	1	1	—	—
Vinegar	...	...	2	2	—	—
Shredded Wheat	...	...	1	1	—	—
Bacon	...	...	4	4	—	—
Ham	...	...	2	2	—	—
Fish Paste	...	...	2	2	—	—
Sausage	...	...	8	7	1	—
Sugar	...	...	1	1	—	—
Jam	...	...	1	1	—	—
Candied Peel	...	...	1	1	—	—
Sultanas	...	...	1	1	—	—
			<hr/> 229	<hr/> 205	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 2

The average composition of the 164 milk samples was— Fat, 3.60 per cent., and Non-Fatty Solids, 8.82 per cent. Of the 23 milk samples below the standard, 5 were appeal to cow samples.

Three samples were deficient in both Fat and Non-Fatty solids; 9 were deficient in fat only; while 11 were below the standard for non-fatty solids only. Legal proceedings were taken against two vendors for three offences, namely:—

1. Selling milk containing 11.1 parts of added water, fined £5 including costs.
2. (a) Selling milk deficient in fat, and admitted to having been skimmed, £7 10s. 0d. and costs.

(b) Conveying skimmed milk in a vessel not marked in accordance with the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, £2 10s. 0d. and costs.

The only other sample of food found not to conform with the Regulations was an informal sample of sausage which contained Boric Acid as a preservative. Repeat formal samples from the same vendor were however found to be in order.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Number of Samples obtained.	Number Genuine.	Number below Standard.	Per- centage.	Prose- cutions.	Amount of fine and costs imposed.
1924	205	191	14	6.8	2	£10/0/0
1925	206	178	28	13.5	5	£40/12/6
1926	207	186	21	10.1	2	£25/0/0
1927	188	135	22	11.7	—	—
1928	229	205	24	10.4	3	£17/2/0

6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of infectious diseases in 1928 and the number of cases admitted to Penmore Isolation Hospital are indicated in the tables below. There is nothing unusual in these figures, and no comment is required.

Penmore Isolation Hospital.

SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR, 1928.

	In Hospital, Jan. 1st, 1928.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Deaths.	In Hospital, Dec. 31st, 1928.
Scarlet Fever ...	4	90	86	1	7
Diphtheria ...	10	125	110	6	19
Measles ...	—	7	7	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	4	3	1	—
Infantile Paralysis ...	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	3	1	1	1
Bron. Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	—	—
Meningitis ...	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	1	1	—	—
Scabies ...	—	3	3	—	—
For observation ...	1	1	2	—	—
Total ...	15	237	216	9	27
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	12	38	29	9	12

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1928.

Diseases.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox ...	11	11	—
Scarlet Fever ...	106	82	1
Diphtheria ...	146	117	7
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	2	1	—
Puerperal Fever ...	4	4	2
Pneumonia ...	86	2	52
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	6	2	4
Erysipelas ...	18	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	8	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	9	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
Enteritis (under two years, notifiable in July, August and September only) ...	—	—	8
Acute Polio Encephalitis ...	1	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	2	—	—
Totals ...	399	220	74

Disinfection of Premises.

Routine disinfection of premises and bedding is carried out immediately after removal of infectious cases to hospital, or, in home-nursed cases, after the period of infection is over. There is no public station for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings.

Bacteriological Work.

The following is a summary of the bacteriological examinations carried out by the County Health Laboratory, Derby, in connection with infectious diseases in Chesterfield in 1928:—

			From Health Department.		From General Practitioners.	
			Positive.	Negative.	Positive.	Negative.
Diphtheria	...	...	5	125	19	108
Phthisis	...	...	—	2	15	47
Enteric Fever	...	...	—	—	1	14
Ringworm	...	...	41	24	1	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	2	6	4	10
Totals	...	...	48	157	40	181

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Cases Treated.

Notified.	At Home.	In Hospital.	Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
8	5	3	7	1	—	—

The arrangements for dealing with Ophthalmia Neonatorum are adequate and efficient. The Visiting Nurses attend immediately after notification and continue attendance every few hours if a case demands it until the inflammation of the eyes has subsided.

Tuberculosis.

The following is a tabular statement of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from tuberculosis in Chesterfield in 1928:—

		New Cases.				Deaths.				
				Non-				Non-		
Age Periods.		Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	
1	...	—	—	5	3	—	—	4	3	
5	...	2	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	
10	...	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	
15	...	4	7	1	—	1	8	1	1	
20	...	6	5	1	—	1	2	—	—	
25	...	8	7	1	1	3	4	1	1	
35	...	7	6	—	—	6	1	—	1	
45	...	6	3	—	—	5	5	—	—	
55	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	
65 and upwards		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Totals		...	38	32	12	7	18	20	11	8

Of the 57 deaths, 17 were in persons not previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

The purpose of these Regulations is to prevent the spread of infection by tuberculous persons handling milk. No action was taken or called for in Chesterfield under these Regulations in 1928.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

This section enables the Corporation to effect the compulsory removal to hospital of any person who is suffering from infectious pulmonary tuberculosis if the circumstances are such that there is serious risk of infection to other persons. No action has been taken under this section.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Work of the Health Visitors.

No. of First Visits to Infants	...	...	...	...	1258
No. of Re-visits to Infants and Children, 1—5	...	...	...	...	9445
No. of First Visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	218
No. of Re-visits to Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	...	100
No. of Sanitary Defects reported to Sanitary Inspectors					23
No. of Other Visits	...	...	...	...	620

Baby Welcomes.

	Infants and Children Attending.	Total Attendances. made.	Average Weekly Attendance.
Maternity Home (North and Central Wards)	519	4107	91
Maternity Home (West Ward)	428	3782	84
Maternity Home (South Ward)	429	3760	83
Adult School, Whittington Moor	334	3113	69
Adult School, New Whittington	142	1595	35
Totals	1852	16357	362

Ante-Natal Clinic.

No. of First Attendances	...	375
No. of Re-attendances	...	693

There were five weeks during the year 1928 when no Ante-Natal Clinic was held.

THE MATERNITY HOME.

Staff.

Medical Superintendent.—M.O.H.
 Resident Medical Officer.—Assistant M.O.H.
 Obstetric Surgeon.—J. W. Tonks, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
 Matron.—Ada Hopwood, R.R.C.
 Day Sister.—L. Robinson.
 Night Sister.—A. Smith.

History of the Home.

This institution was opened on July 19th, 1922 as a Maternity Home of 12 beds, and Infants' Hospital of 20 cots. The maternity work steadily increased, as the figures below indicate, until the demand for lying in accommodation became so great that the infants' wards were converted in September, 1922 into maternity wards. The total accommodation for mothers is now 26 beds.

Training School for Midwives.

The Home is recognised by the Central Midwives' Board as a training school for midwives to the number of ten pupils at a time. As the course of training extends over six months for fully trained nurses, the number trained per annum is about twenty. The Obstetric Surgeon is lecturer to pupil midwives, assisted by the Resident Medical Officer. Each pupil takes 15 of her cases in the Home under the tuition of the Matron, and 5 cases outside the Home by arrangement with two practising midwives in the Borough. The varied work of the Home and district provides an exceptionally good training, and pupils generally have done well.

Co-operation between Maternity Home and Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics.

The housing of the ante-natal and child welfare clinics in the same building has been of immense advantage to every branch of the work. The staffs of the two departments work in perfect harmony.

Terms and Conditions of Admission.

(1) Applications for admission should be made personally to the Matron of the Home, which is situated near the Royal Hospital (entrance from Holywell Street).

(2) Fees.

BOROUGH PATIENTS.

£2 2s. 0d.	per week	inclusive for ward.
£3 3s. 0d.	" "	for semi-private ward.
£5 5s. 0d.	" "	for private room.

COUNTY PATIENTS.

An additional £2 2s. 0d. per week is charged on the above scale.

There is a booking fee of 5/- for ward patients, and £1 1s. 0d. for private room patients. These fees are counted as part of the above charges but will not be returned if the patient does not come into the Home.

PAYMENT BY INSTALMENTS.

Patients wishing to pay the fee by instalments of 2/6 and upwards at a time, can do so by arrangement with the Matron. In any case the fees must be paid before the patient leaves the Home.

REDUCED FEES.

Applications for reduction of fees should be made to the Medical Officer of Health and will be considered by the Maternity Committee.

(3) The period of stay must be not less than fourteen days from the date of confinement, unless in special circumstances.

(4) **Medical Attendance.**

- (a) If, in any case of emergency, a doctor is required, no fee will be charged to ward patients.
- (b) Any patient may engage her doctor to attend her during or after confinement in the Home. She should make arrangements with her doctor before admission.

(5) Cases of illness connected with pregnancy will be admitted for treatment after examination at the Ante-natal Clinic at the same charges as for confinements.

(6) Patients are only required to bring brush and comb, and tooth brush. All clothing and other necessities are found for mother and infant.

(7) On the day of discharge patients will leave the Home at 2 p.m.

(8) **Visitors.**

Husbands are cordially invited to visit their wives in the Home, shortly after confinement, and daily from 7-45 to 8 p.m., including Sundays. Other Visitors, Sundays, 2-4 p.m.

Review of the Work of the Home.

I am indebted to Dr. Janet R. Campbell, Resident Medical Officer at the Home, and Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare, for the careful analysis she has made of the work of the Maternity Home since it was opened in 1922. The statistical tables which follow give in detail for each year, 1922-1928, the numbers of admission of normal and abnormal cases under the Headings "Borough" and "County." The explanation of the extraordinary difference in this clinical analysis as between Borough cases and County cases, is that the Institution is a Maternity Home for the Borough of Chesterfield, and Maternity Hospital for the County area around (North-East Derbyshire). That is to say, it takes all cases, normal and abnormal, seeking admission from the Borough, and these, at the time of application for admission, are referred to the Ante-natal Clinic for examination and supervision up to the time of admission to the Home; whereas cases from the County are admitted only if some abnormality or complication is present. The complication may be, and often is, recognised after labour has commenced, and the patient is admitted desperately ill with some condition such as eclampsia, which could easily be detected and avoided by ante-natal medical supervision.

This is the sole explanation of the remarkable disparity in results obtained by the treatment of two sets of patients side by side in the same wards and rooms, by the same staff and the same methods.

In the seven years since the Institution was opened, 1635 cases have been admitted from the Borough with 6 deaths (maternal mortality 3.6 per 1000), and 689 cases from the County with 15 deaths (maternal mortality 22.0 per 1000). The corresponding figures for the last five years of the same period are: Borough, 1512 admissions with 3 deaths (maternal mortality 2.0 per 1000), and County 636 admissions with 12 deaths (maternal mortality 20.0 per 1000). Taking the last three years the figures are still more striking, viz.: Borough 897 admissions, 0.0 deaths (maternal mortality nil), County 403 admissions with 11 deaths (maternal mortality 27.0 per 1000).

There has thus been a steady improvement in the quality of the work in the Borough as a result of the close co-operation of the Ante-natal Clinic and the Maternity Home, whereas the type of case admitted from the County has continued to be complicated labours in women who have not had the benefit of ante-natal supervision. The County Council has recently appointed an Ante-natal Medical Officer, and when ante-natal supervision becomes as complete in the County as it is in the

Borough, the results will be seen in a similar reduction in maternal mortality.

Maternal Mortality is the burning question in Public Health to-day. Every organisation in the County dealing with the health of the community, from the Ministry of Health downwards, has its "Maternal Mortality Committee." A special official enquiry into the causes of the continued high death rate in child bed, is being conducted at the present time.

The analysis of the work of Chesterfield Municipal Maternity Home and Hospital, set out in the following tables, furnishes a complete answer to the subject of the enquiry—the **causes** of maternal deaths—and points clearly to the solution of the problem by ante-natal **medical** supervision.

I have to thank the staff for the energy, skill and devotion with which they have carried on the heavy work of the Home, and the House Committee for their keen interest, encouragement and appreciation.

MATERNITY HOME.—TABLE 1.

Analysis of cases admitted each year since opening, under headings Borough (B), County (C) and Total (T).

	1922.			1923.			1924.			1925.			1926.			1927.			1928.			1922-1928.		
	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.
Admitted during year ...	22	7	29	101	46	147	267	108	375	348	125	473	332	130	462	262	148	410	303	125	428	1635	689	2324
Normal cases ...	16	2	18	69	9	78	209	63	272	276	83	359	264	70	334	220	75	295	222	70	292	1276	372	1648
Albuminuria ...	—	—	—	5	4	9	10	3	13	4	8	12	17	11	28	1	11	12	9	17	26	46	54	100
Eclampsia ...	2	—	2	5	5	10	2	2	4	5	1	6	1	8	9	—	12	12	7	3	10	22	31	53
Hyperemesis Gravidarum	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	3	4	3	7	—	2	2	2	1	3	1	—	1	9	9	18
Ante-partum	—	—	—	2	3	5	7	1	8	2	2	4	9	1	10	1	4	5	4	1	5	25	12	37
Haemorrhage	—	—	—	1	3	4	4	2	6	3	2	5	2	3	5	3	1	4	4	7	11	18	19	37
Placenta Praevia	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	5	7	4	4	8	1	2	3	4	3	7	5	3	8	18	18	36
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	2	2	1	3	—	1	1	1	2	3	4	9	13
Transverse Lie	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	13	16	5	21	9	8	17	5	5	10	11	8	19	55	34	89
Forceps Delivery	—	—	—	7	2	9	—	—	—	2	3	5	2	6	8	—	4	4	2	—	2	9	17	26
Caesarean Section	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Craniotomy	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	15	21
Deaths ...	1	—	1	2	3	5	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	4	5	—	5	5	—	2	2	—	—	—

INFANTS.

	1922.			1923.			1924.			1925.			1926.			1927.			1928.			1922-1928.		
	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.	B.	C.	T.
Survived	17	2	19	85	26	111	229	78	307	301	94	935	280	93	373	228	104	332	234	113	347	1374	510	1884
Died	2	—	2	1	3	4	8	10	18	7	3	10	10	6	16	6	5	11	3	9	12	37	36	73
Still-born	2	3	5	6	9	15	8	9	17	13	13	26	20	10	30	10	13	23	15	8	23	74	65	139

TABLE 2.

Analysis of Maternal Deaths.*

	Boro'. County. Total.		
Eclampsia	2	6	8
Placenta Praevia	1	2	3
Caesarean Section and Hysterectomy	1	—	1
" " (for Obstructed Labour)	—	1	1
" " Acute Dilatation of Stomach	—	1	1
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	1	1	2
Post-partum Haemorrhage	1	1	2
Mitral Disease	—	1	1
Retroverted Gravid Uterus (Uraemia)	—	1	1
Pernicious Anaemia	—	1	1
TOTAL	6	15	21

* Out of the total 21 deaths, 18 were emergency cases, and 8 died within 24 hours of admission.

TABLE 3.

Cases Notified.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	Total.
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	11	9	12	11	4	5	52
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	55	2	—	57
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	6

TABLE 4.

Maternal Mortality, Borough and County.

				Borough.
7 years, 1922-1928	...	...	...	1635—6 deaths = 3.6 per 1,000.
5 years, 1924-1928	...	...	...	1512—3 deaths = 2.0 per 1,000.
3 years, 1926-1928	...	...	...	897—0 deaths = 0.0 per 1,000.
				County.
7 years, 1922-1928	...	...	...	689—15 deaths = 22.0 per 1,000.
5 years, 1924-1928	...	...	...	636—12 deaths = 20.0 per 1,000.
3 years, 1926-1928	...	...	...	403—11 deaths = 27.0 per 1,000.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

School Medical Officer.

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD.

For the year ending 31st December, 1928.

BY

R. P. GARROW, M.D., D.P.H.

BOROUGH OF CHESTERFIELD.

Education Committee, 1928-29.

THE MAYOR (Councillor P. M. Robinson).

Chairman:

ALDERMAN H. CROPPER, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

COUNCILLOR VIOLET MARKHAM, C.H., J.P.

Members:

ALDERMAN WAKERLEY
COUNCILLOR BLANCHE EASTWOOD
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COUNCILLOR E. SWALE
COUNCILLOR THOMPSON
COUNCILLOR TWELVES
COUNCILLOR WATSON
COUNCILLOR WICKS

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J. W. NOTT, Esq.
T. TURNBULL, Esq.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chesterfield Education Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the work of the School Medical Service in the Borough of Chesterfield for the year ending 31st December, 1928. This is the eighth and last Annual Report which it is my privilege to submit to you, as I was appointed Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer in the Borough of Hornsey commencing duty on the 1st January, 1929. In the circumstances, it may not be out of place to review the development of the School Medical Service in Chesterfield during these years and to indicate some of the directions in which progress has been made.

In 1921 the work of the School Clinic was conducted in the office now occupied by the Borough Welfare Committee. An opportunity presented itself of transferring the Clinic to premises at 59, Saltergate. Although not in any way pretentious, these premises are, in situation and general arrangement, admirably adapted for the work of a School Clinic. This change enabled the Committee to furnish on the ground floor an ophthalmic room so that the school eye work of the Borough, previously carried out at the County School Clinic, Brimington Road, was transferred to the Borough School Clinic. At the same time on the first floor a Dental Clinic was equipped which has been conducted with great efficiency and success since 1922 till the present time by Mr. A. Roydon Littlar.

In 1927 a re-arrangement of work as between the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the Education Committee enabled the Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. Janet R. Campbell, to conduct two sessions of School Oculist's work instead of one session per week previously done for us by the County School Oculist. About the same time an improved scheme for the provision of spectacles ordered by the School Oculist was instituted.

The Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital continues to perform the operations for the removal of tonsils and adenoids in children referred to them by your School Medical Officers, as this is work which cannot properly be conducted at a School Clinic where there are no facilities for keeping a child under observation for 24—48 hours if necessity demands this.

In the conduct of the School Medical Service it has been my constant endeavour to combine efficiency with economy, and I feel convinced from personal observation of the enormous strides made in the last eight years in the general cleanliness and improved health of the elementary school population that good progress can be made without any extravagance.

Your Committee has been fortunate in the personnel of the nursing, dental, and clerical staff of the Clinic, who have all worked harmoniously together and in full co-operation with parents, teachers, school attendance officers, voluntary workers and others interested in the health and well-being of young people.

I desire also, on behalf of the staff of the School Medical Service and myself, to express my most sincere thanks for the constant interest and support of the Education Committee in this work. My special thanks are due to Alderman H. Cropper, J.P., and to Miss Markham, C.H., J.P., who have been Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Education Committee during the whole of my period of service.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. P. GARROW.

1. STAFF.

School Medical Officer.

R. P. Garrow, M.D., D.P.H. (who is also Medical Officer of Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent Penmore Isolation Hospital and Spital Smallpox Hospital, Medical Superintendent Maternity Home, and Police Surgeon).

Assistant School Medical Officer.

Janet R. Campbell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (who is also Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer and Resident Medical Officer Maternity Home).

School Oculist.

Janet R. Campbell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Dentist (part time).

A. Roydon Littlar, L.D.S.

School Nurses.

Mrs. Johnson, General Training, C.M.B., State Registered Nurse.

Miss Passey, General Training, C.M.B., Health Visitor's Certificate, Certificate Sanitary Inspector.

In addition, two of the five Health Visitors carry out the Cleanliness Inspections in the schools of their respective areas.

Clerical Staff.

Miss K. M. Shaw (who is also senior clerk in the Health Department).

Miss D. Cropper.

Miss E. M. Elliott.

2. CO-ORDINATION OF THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE WITH OTHER HEALTH SERVICES.

The combined offices held by the School Medical Officer and the Assistant School Medical Officer ensure complete co-ordination in the work of the various Committees of the Town Council connected with public health, namely, the Health Committee, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and Education Committee. The only other public health service bearing upon the health of school children is the tuberculosis service administered by the Derbyshire County Council. Dr. B. S. Nicholson is the Tuberculosis Officer for the Chesterfield area of the County with headquarters at the County Clinic, Brimington Road, Chesterfield, and I have to thank him for his willingness to report on special cases referred to him from the Borough School Clinic.

3. SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The first general open-air school in the Borough of Chesterfield was opened at Jawbones Hill in September, 1923, the second at Old Road in April, 1925, and the third, the Violet Markham School, was opened early in 1928. A fourth is about to be erected on the Boythorpe Housing Estate.

It is unnecessary in these days to emphasise the importance of natural open-air conditions, or as near an approach to these as our inclement weather will permit. A generation ago the gospel of fresh air was preached particularly to persons suffering from tuberculosis. From these it was extended to a class of people called pre-tuberculous, which includes individuals suffering from anæmia, debility, malnutrition, and so on. Sanatoria and special schools for this class of persons have been built with a view to securing the most abundant supply of fresh air and sunshine. Only recently has it dawned upon us that measures which succeed in alleviating tuberculous and pre-tuberculous conditions can be put to better use in preventing them. Hence the arrival of the general open-air school which presents a better and sounder conception of hygiene and preventive medicine than the sanatoria or special open-air schools. In this movement the Derbyshire Education Committee is the pioneer authority, and their architect, Mr. George Widdows, has placed at our disposal, at little or no greater cost per place than the elementary school of the closed-in type, the new Derbyshire open-air school, which is being adopted by education authorities all over the country. It is the school of the future, and marks the most important advance ever made in school hygiene.

4. ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION AT THE SCHOOLS.

Routine medical inspection at the schools of Entrants, Intermediates and Leavers resulted in a medical examination of 3,508 children, and in addition special inspections and re-inspections numbered 4,831—a total of 8,339 inspections and re-inspections during the year.

5. FINDINGS OF ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION—REVIEW OF THE FACTS DISCLOSED.

The facts disclosed at routine medical inspection are reviewed in Table 2, where the figures speak for themselves—dental defects 1,169, defects of nose and throat 283, defective vision and squint 188, and ear diseases 182.

6. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The only outbreak of infectious disease associated with a school in 1928 occurred at Hasland Eyre Street School. Here a group of 8 cases of diphtheria occurred, which were probably infected from a missed case in the infants' class.

7. FOLLOWING UP.

Children found at school medical inspection with remediable defects are referred to their own doctors, to the Royal Hospital, or to the School Clinic. Re-inspection throughout the schools is carried out in the last quarter of the year, of cases found to have some defect.

8. MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Table 4 gives details of the cases treated at the School Clinic during 1928. 1,117 cases of minor ailment were treated by the School Nurses, making 6,713 attendances. 555 cases of defective vision and squint were treated by the School Oculist, making 1,153 attendances during the year. 456 pairs of glasses were ordered, and 454 pairs were obtained. Operative treatment of defects of nose and throat was carried out at the Royal Hospital in 85 cases referred from the School Clinic. Dental treatment was afforded to 1,814 children who made 1,928 attendances. In addition to these treatments of various defects and diseases carried out chiefly at the School Clinic, the School Nurses visited the schools three times during the year, and carried out 28,645 inspections of children for cleanliness. The number of individual children found to be unclean was 1,058 as against 1,277 in the previous year.

9. OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

Open-air classes are held in the playgrounds during the summer months when the weather permits at practically all the schools in the Borough. The gradual replacement of old, unhygienic school buildings by new schools of the Derbyshire open-air type means that an increasing proportion of the children in the Borough is being taught under open-air conditions. The Rotary Camp at Stone Hay Farm continues to do excellent work by accommodating boys and girls to the number of between 70 and 80 for a week during the summer holidays.

10. PHYSICAL TRAINING.

There is still no organiser of physical training in the Borough of Chesterfield, but physical exercises are conducted at all the schools by the teachers. Only children certified by the School Medical Officer as unfit for physical exercises are excluded.

11. SCHOOL MEALS.

No school meals were provided during 1928.

12. SCHOOL BATHS.

The swimming bath in the basement of the Central Schools continues to be used by the elementary school children to the number of about 10,000 visits a year.

13, 14, 15, 16. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

The closest and most friendly co-operation exists between the staff of the School Medical Department, school attendance officers, head teachers, voluntary workers and parents in working together for the benefit of the school children.

17. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

(a) Ascertainment.

In my last report I mentioned that Dr. E. O. Lewis, a Medical Officer of the Board of Control, carried out a special investigation into the incidence of mental deficiency and mental retardation at all ages in the Borough of Chesterfield, with the exception of New Whittington, Old Whittington and Newbold Wards. This investigation was part of a general inquiry into the subject in different urban and rural areas throughout England and Wales. Dr. Lewis' report has just been published as part of the report of the Special Committee appointed by the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education in 1924 to consider the problems presented by mental deficiency among children of school age. This report is of the utmost importance, and upon it will be based the future policy of the Board in regard to mental defectives. It is the duty therefore of every person interested in educational problems to read the Committee's report. The figures of ascertainment in Chesterfield are contained in Table 3.

(b) Special Schools.

All blind and deaf children are sent away to special schools, and certain physically defective children are admitted to special residential schools. No special school for physically

defective or mentally defective children has been provided in the Borough, and none is subsidised by your Committee outside the Borough.

(c) **Special Classes for Dull and Backward Children.**

The five special classes for dull and backward children in ordinary elementary schools of the Borough are as follows:—

Name of School.	Special Teacher.	No. of Children in Class.	
Hipper Street (Settlement)	... Mrs. Northrop ...	...	14
Brampton ...	... Mrs. Pauli ...	...	26
Whittington Moor	... Mrs. Finlay ...	...	26
Old Whittington	... Miss Jackson ...	...	26
New Whittington	... Mrs. Bright ...	...	22
Total		...	114

18. NURSERY SCHOOLS.

There are no Nursery Schools in Chesterfield.

19. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

20. CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

These are under the County Council.

21. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS.

Children under the age of fourteen undertaking part-time employment are examined and certified fit for such employment by the School Medical Officer. The number certified in 1928 was 118 and no certificates were refused.

22. SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

No special enquiry has been carried out.

TABLE 1.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A. Routine Medical Inspections.

Number of Code Group Inspections:—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	1230
Intermediates	...	...	...	...	1150
Leavers	...	...	...	...	1128

B. Other Inspections.

Number of Special Inspections	...	2175	
Number of Re-inspections	...	2656	
			4831
Total	...	...	8339

TABLE 2.

A. Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1928.

Defect or Disease. (1)	Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Referred for Treatment. (2)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment. (3)	Referred for Treatment. (4)	Requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment. (5)
Malnutrition	9	—	9	—
SKIN :—				
Ringworm :—				
Scalp	7	—	21	—
Body	4	—	6	—
Scabies	4	—	17	—
Impetigo	56	—	65	—
Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	54	—	31	—
EYE :—				
Blepharitis	85	—	14	—
Conjunctivitis	48	—	14	—
Keratitis	1	—	1	—
Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision	87	—	6	—
Squint	101	—	6	—
Other conditions	32	—	20	—
EAR :—				
Defective Hearing	23	—	15	—
Otitis Media	2	—	10	—
Other Ear Diseases	180	—	32	—
NOSE AND THROAT :—				
Enlarged Tonsils	23	189	10	20
Adenoids	—	5	1	1
Enlarged Tonsils & Adenoids	—	—	6	1
Other conditions	260	46	24	69
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	10	—	18
Defective Speech	—	7	1	—
TEETH—Dental Diseases	1169	—	20	—
HEART AND CIRCULATION :—				
Heart Disease :				
Organic	—	273	2	20
Functional	—	6	—	—
Anæmia	50	—	42	—
Totals carried forward ...	2195	536	373	129

TABLE 2—continued.

Defect or Disease.	Routine Inspections.		Specials.	
	No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	Referred for Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment.	Referred for Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not referred for Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Totals brought forward ...	2195	536	373	129
LUNGS :—				
Bronchitis	24	52	6	27
Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	351	1	34
TUBERCULOSIS :—				
Pulmonary :				
Definite	—	—	—	1
Suspected	—	1	—	6
Non-Pulmonary :				
Glands	—	—	—	2
Spine	—	—	—	1
Hip	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints ...	—	—	—	—
Skin	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	—	—	—
NERVOUS SYSTEM :—				
Epilepsy	—	1	1	2
Chorea	—	2	10	3
Other conditions	—	—	—	1
DEFORMITIES :—				
Rickets	—	64	—	1
Spinal Curvature	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	1	10	1	—
Other Defects and Diseases ...	105	19	158	144
Totals ...	2325	1036	550	351

B. Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Group. (1)	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require treatment. (4)
	Inspected. (2)	Found to require treatment. (3)	
Code Groups :—			
Entrants	1230	700	56
Intermediates	1150	702	61
Leavers	1128	315	27
Totals ...	3508	1717	48

TABLE 3.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the area required each year by the Board of Education.

		Boys	Girls	Total
Blind (including partially blind)—				
(1) Totally Blind	Attending Certified School or Class for Blind ...	2	2	4
	„ Public Elementary Schools ...	1	...	1
	At other Institutions ...	...	...	...
	At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...
(2) Partially Blind	Attending Certified School or Class for Blind ...	...	...	...
	„ Public Elementary Schools ...	2	6	8
	At other Institutions ...	...	...	...
	At no School or Institution ...	1	1	2
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf)—				
(1) Totally Deaf	Attending Certified School or Class for the Deaf ...	1	1	2
	„ Public Elementary Schools ...	...	...	...
	At other Institutions ...	...	...	...
	At no School or Institution ...	1	1	2
(2) Partially Deaf	Attending Certified Schools or Class for Deaf ...	...	...	...
	„ Public Elementary Schools ...	6	6	12
	At other Institutions ...	...	...	...
	At no School or Institution ...	1	...	1
Mentally Defective—				
(1) Feeble-minded (cases not notifiable to the Local Control Authority) ...	Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children ...	...	...	...
	„ Public Elementary Schools ...	78	82	160*
	At other Institutions ...	1	...	1
	At no School or Institution ..	10	12	22
(2) Notified to the Local Control Authority during the year	Feeble-minded ...	...	...	...
	Imbeciles ...	...	...	...
	Idiots ...	...	...	...
Epileptics—				
(1) Severe Epilepsy	Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics ...	...	...	...
	In Institutions other than certified Special Schools ...	1	...	4
	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	1	1	2
	At no School or Institution ..	1	2	3
(2) Mild Epilepsy	Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	...	...	...
	At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...

* The feeble-minded include 54 boys and 61 girls (total 115) forming five "special classes" in elementary schools. The remaining 45 are in ordinary classes.

TABLE 3—continued.

		Boys	Girls	Total
Physically Defective—				
(1) Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	...	...	...
	At other Institutions ... ..	...	...	...
	At no School or Institution ...	1	2	3
(2) Non-Infectious but active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	...	...	...
	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ... ..	...	...	...
	At Certified Day Open-air Schools ... ..	...	...	...
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	1	3	4
	At other Institutions	2	3	5
	At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...
(3) Delicate Children (Latent Tuberculosis, Malnutrition, Anæmia, Debility)	At Certified Residential Open-air Schools ... ..	...	...	...
	At Certified Day Open-Air Schools ... ..	...	...	...
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	60	57	117
	At other Institutions ... ..	...	...	...
	At no School or Institution ...	5	5	10
(4) Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board ... ..	...	...	...
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	3	2	5
	At other Institutions ... ..	...	...	...
	At no School or Institution ...	...	...	...
(5) Crippled Children (Paralysis, Severe Heart Disease, etc.)	At Certified Hospital Schools ...	...	...	...
	At Certified Residential Cripple Schools ... ..	...	...	...
	At Certified Day Cripple Schools ... ..	...	...	...
	At Public Elementary Schools ...	35	38	73
	At other Institutions	3	4	7
	At no School or Institution ...	7	...	7

TABLE 4.

Return of Defects Treated during the year ended 31st December, 1928.

TREATMENT TABLE.

Group 1. Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Group 5).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
SKIN :—			
Ringworm—Scalp	27	—	27
Ringworm—Body	37	—	37
Scabies	13	—	13
Impetigo	231	—	231
Other Skin Diseases	25	—	25
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group 2)	57	—	57
Minor Ear Defects	175	—	175
Miscellaneous (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	552	—	552
Total	1117	—	1117

The number of attendances at the Minor Ailment Clinic during 1928 was 6,713.

Group 2. Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments, Group 1).

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Submitted to refraction by Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Errors of Refraction (including squint) ...	555	—	—	555
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in group 1) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ..	555	—	—	555

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	456
(b) Otherwise	...	...	—

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles:—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	454
(b) Otherwise	...	...	—

The number of attendances at the Eye Clinic during 1928 was 1,153.

The amount paid by parents towards glasses provided was £109 8s. 8d.

Group 3. Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat. Number of Defects:—

Received Operative Treatment.		Received other forms of treatment.	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.	By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
—	85	—	85

Group 4. Dental Defects.

(1) Number of children who were:—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:—

Routine Age Groups.

Age	5	...	...	226
	6	...	...	497
	7	...	...	511
	8	...	...	603
	9	...	...	439
	10	...	...	390
	11	...	...	209
	12	...	...	225
	13	...	...	273
	14	...	...	185

Total ... 3558

(b) Found to require treatment 3154

(c) Actually treated ... 1814

(d) Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination ... 111

(2) Half days devoted to:—

Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	18
Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	241
Total	...	...				259

(3) Attendances made by Children for Treatment ... 1928

(4) Fillings:—

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	572
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...				573

(5) Extractions:—

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	455
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	3896
Total	...	...				4351

(6) Administrations of General Anæsthetics for Extractions

...	322
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(7) Other Operations:—

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	143
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	...	53
Total	...	...				196

The amount received from parents for dental treatment of children was £56 4s. 0d.

Group 5. Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| (2) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by the School Nurses | ... | ... | ... | 28645 |
| (3) Number of individual children found unclean | ... | | | 1058 |
| (4) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority | ... | | | — |
| (5) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:— | | | | |
| (a) Under the Education Act, 1921 | ... | ... | | — |
| (b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws | ... | | | 1 |

